

## FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THIS MAJESTIC STATE

Reports of Interesting Happenings Throughout Nebraska Condensed to a Few Lines for Quick Perusal.

Governor McKelvie has received notice from Secretary of the Navy Daniels that there are 1,311 memorial tablets at the Washington navy yard, made from metal recovered from the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor. Those eligible to purchase them are municipalities, military or naval associations or societies and former officers of the Maine or their heirs. They cost \$5 each.

Cattle feeders of the state are urged by the state veterinarian to investigate sanitary conditions on their premises in order to prevent the spread of beef tapeworm cysts in cattle. During the past six months, it is stated, six shipments of cattle from various sections of the state have been made to South Omaha, which were found to be affected by the tapeworm.

Between 50 and 60 auto loads of Butler county Boys' and Girls' club members were guests of the University State Farm near Lincoln during the past week. They were in charge of Everett T. Winter, club leader for Butler county. There were 250 youngsters in the party.

Complaint has been made to the county attorney at Aurora that a private school has been organized on the York-Hamilton county line, just north of Henderson, for instruction in German, contrary to the provisions of the new state law passed by the last legislature.

The suit brought by the Rock Island railroad to enjoin the putting into effect of the 2-cent passenger rate over that road has been dismissed at the cost of the plaintiff in the case, by John F. Stout of Omaha, appointed by the federal as special master in the suits.

Governor McKelvie in a proclamation asks Nebraskans to celebrate a "safe-and-sane" Fourth of July this year. He suggests the observance of the day in celebration of "word-wide victory for everlasting peace and justice."

A contract has been let by Seward, York and Hamilton counties for the grading of the S. Y. A. road from Seward to Aurora at a cost of \$107,541.12, there being forty-nine miles of road to be graded in the three counties.

It is estimated that over 4,000 persons from over the state attended the Nebraska Stock Growers convention at Gordon. The meeting was by far the most interesting and successful ever held by the association.

Ten thousand of the 20,000 transient harvest hands migrating to Nebraska this month will be I. W. W., said W. Sowerby, organizer, arrested with eight companions "riding the rods" through Lincoln.

The seventy-three Nebraska chapters, P. E. O., bought \$1,112,920 in liberty bonds and gave \$38,727 for united war work. It was shown at the state convention of the lodge at Lincoln.

People of Ogallala are quite jubilant over the announcement that the city post office is to be housed in new quarters. It is likely a new building will be erected for the purpose.

The good roads club of Bordeaux, Dawes county, has the pledge of its members for \$800.00 in money and 125 days' work for improving highways of the district.

A stock company with a capital of \$20,000 has been organized at Lyons for the erection and maintenance of a hospital. Building operations will begin at once.

An effort is being made in Dodge county to stamp out the army worm pest in alfalfa fields by the use of poison for which prescriptions have been furnished the farmers.

Mrs. Otto Klarr, of Grand Island, was killed and eight others were injured, when a Burlington train crashed into an automobile in which they were riding near Cairo.

The Knox County Better Live Stock association has decided to make Bloomfield the permanent location for the association's annual stock show and agricultural fair.

A thirty acre tract of land near Stanton, used entirely for agricultural purposes and with only average improvements, was sold recently for \$400 an acre.

Dawes County Development Association has decided to spend \$1500 advertising the resources of the county.

Several townships in Cuming county are agitating the question of establishing township high schools.

The North Platte central labor union has leased the Knights of Pythias hall for five years and will use it as a labor temple. All local unions and labor organizations will meet there until the erection of a new temple.

As a result of the condemnation of the old school building at Blue Springs by the state fire warden, the board of education has called a special election to be held July 1 to vote bonds in the sum of \$50,000 to be used in the erection of a new building.

Paul T. Barnes a native of Sioux county, was fined extremely heavy the other day for killing two antelopes in his home county.

The farmers of DeWitt vicinity report that the wheat is being damaged by rust from the excessive rains, and a considerable amount of corn will have to be replanted.

Lincoln county farm land is changing hands now-a-days for prices ranging all the way from \$150 to \$175 and in some cases \$200 an acre. Not many years ago land in the county could be had almost for the asking.

Three members of the family of C. F. Green of Aurora were instantly killed and two others were seriously injured when an automobile in which they were riding collided with a U. P. passenger train near Kearney. The remarkable fact of the accident is that the auto crashed into the fast moving train. Mrs. Green and two children, age 9 and 12, were killed, while Mr. Green and a daughter were hurt. It is supposed Green lost control of his car.

To Representative McLaughlin of the Fourth Nebraska district goes considerable credit for the repeal of the daylight law by congress. He showed that more than 6,000,000 farmers are opposed to the practice. The action of the senate and house provides that the law will cease to operate after the last Sunday in October.

Announcement has been made that the State University will hold a series of four weeks' courses in the study of automobile, tractor and trucks beginning September 28. New classes will be opened each Monday to enable anyone who wishes to take up the work.

Despite the fact that a number of central Nebraska counties have received unusual heavy soakings this year, in some places nearly ten inches of rain having fallen since April first, roads are in fairly good shape and streams are swollen but little.

Nebraska architects will plan the new \$5,000,000 capitol building, to be constructed at Lincoln, Governor McKelvie stated after a recent meeting of the new state capitol commission. Contracts may be let within six months, he said.

Over 18,000 of the 24,000 signatures necessary to hold up Governor McKelvie's code bill from becoming operative in July and for its submission at an election have already been secured, according to leaders in the movement.

The first cantilever bridge to be constructed in Lancaster county will span a stream north of Lincoln. It is to be 100 feet long and will cost \$16,000. No more cheap bridges are to be built by the county if present plans are carried out.

Nebraska members of the Grand Army of the Republic have selected the Burlington as the line over which they will travel in going to and returning from the national encampment to be held in Columbus, O., September 7.

Flying for pleasure in an airplane is now possible from Lincoln to points in surrounding territory at a minimum cost of \$15 per passenger. The service was inaugurated in the city last week by a student of the University of Nebraska.

The State Normal board has purchased a 31 acre tract of land near the Kearney state normal for agricultural purposes and has called for specification for the new \$100,000 dormitory to be erected on the campus this summer.

The first consignment of battle relics picked up at the front by Addison E. Sheldon, secretary of the Nebraska Historical society, has arrived at the society's museum at the university at Lincoln.

Figures compiled by the assessors of Kearney county shows that the number of state hail insurance policies carried by farmers in the county this year is \$17 compared with 285 in 1918.

John Gerdes, wealthy retired farmer of Beatrice, fined \$1,000 under the state sedition law for alleged pro-German utterances, has appealed to the state supreme court.

Contract has been let for a new hospital building at Atkinson to cost about \$23,000. It will have twelve rooms and two wards and will be modern in every detail.

Sidney's new public school building, work on which will commence in a few days, is expected to be ready for use when school opens in September.

Lincoln voters are to pass upon a \$2,300,000 bond proposition at a special election for the purpose of constructing several new school buildings.

The Humboldt band is aiding a committee of boosters in their campaign for the removal of the county seat from Falls City to Humboldt.

Many complaints are reaching County Agent R. H. Watson at Wahoo concerning ravages of the alfalfa worm in fields of corn and potatoes.

A contract has been let for paving five and a quarter miles of Lincoln streets, the largest project of the kind in the history of the city.

The new St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church just completed at Sidney was dedicated last Sunday with appropriate ceremony.

Business men of Ulysses have contributed \$500 to the support of the local baseball club and a fast team is assured.

A movement is on foot at West Point to organize a branch of the American Legion.

The highest price ever paid for land in Cedar county was involved in the sale of 40 acres near the edge of Laurel, \$475 per acre being realized for the tract.

In the course of one week's time the price of hogs at the South Omaha market increased an even dollar, reaching \$21 per hundred, and consequently all previous high records were shattered.

Rev. Dr. Ernest V. Shaylor of Seattle, Wash., has accepted the call to the Episcopal diocese of Nebraska to succeed Bishop Williams who died recently.

Louis D. Gibson, Custer county soldier, who was sentenced to two years in a military prison in France for being found asleep on duty after five days' constant service in the front lines, and who was pardoned and given an honorable discharge by the government, was accorded a tremendous welcome when he returned to his home and friends at Ansley.



1—Group of striking female employees of the Western Union Telegraph company in New York city. 2—Armed civilians arresting Red Guard soldiers in Munich, Bavaria, when the soviet forces were driven out. 3—Lieut. George Horowitz of Passaic, N. J., the high-honor man of the 1919 class just graduated from the United States Military academy.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Uncertain Attitude of Germany Toward the Peace Treaty Up to Friday, June 20.

### SCHEIDEMANN CABINET OUT

#### Foch Ready for Invasion From Three Sides—Turks Ask That Their Country Be Left Intact—Americans Cross Mexican Border and Punish the Villistas.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"We had better sign the treaty and have done with it. But whether we sign it or not, the worst is yet to come; and we refuse to cheer up."

That was apparently the attitude of the greater part of the German people on Friday, June 20, when this review was written. However, at that time it was impossible to forecast the action that would be taken by the German government, and the news columns will tell whether the treaty was signed or rejected, by Monday, June 23, at 6:49 p. m., Paris time, when the time limit given the Germans expired.

Friday morning came the news that the Scheidemann cabinet had fallen and that Gustav Noske, minister of defense, was to become head of the new government. This was taken to mean that the treaty would be signed, as Scheidemann had been the chief opponent of such a course. It was believed that the rule of Noske would amount to a dictatorship. Another story was that Bernstorff would succeed Brockdorff-Rantzau as head of the commission.

Disappointed, dismayed and thoroughly angered by the final refusal of the allies to ameliorate to any marked extent the terms imposed on them, the Germans raged impotently against their fate. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his colleagues on the peace commission united in advising the cabinet to refuse to sign the treaty, the cabinet to refuse to sign the treaty.

In the national assembly at Weimar, where the treaty was to be considered, the majority socialists, it was believed, would vote for signing, and it was believed the Catholic center and independent socialist parties also would finally agree to accept the terms.

Throughout the former empire sentiment was diverse. The southern states, which would suffer most from invasion, were in favor of yielding, while the northern provinces, especially East Prussia, were strongly opposed to such a course. Naturally, the old pan-German element was bitterly against the treaty, but that element no longer rules in Germany.

Meanwhile, the allied nations, taking no chances, made every preparation for immediate action in case of rejection of the treaty. They had Germany encircled by a ring of guns and bayonets and were ready to invade from three sides, while on the north the guns of their fleets would enforce a renewed blockade by sea. Before the week ended the British grand fleet was on a war footing. The immense dirigible R-34, which was about to start across the Atlantic, was made ready to sail for the Baltic, and her companion, R-33, set out on a cruise that was to include the Kiel canal.

Land operations, carefully planned by Marshal Foch and his colleagues, called for swift advance by the Belgian and British forces through Essen and the Ruhr district to the fortress of Minden; by the Americans up the valley of the Main to the Bohemian border, cutting Germany in two; by the French to the fortress of Ulm and then to Nordlingen, outflanking the strong Rhoen mountain defenses. At the same time, according to the plan, the Czech-Slovaks would attack from the south and the Poles from the east, and it is believed the great industrial district of Silesia would thus be occupied.

The allied command estimated the available German forces at not more

than half a million, and the larger part of those are concentrated in the east where preparations had been made for warfare with the Poles. Also, the Germans are notoriously weak in the matter of railway and motor truck transport and have few airplanes left. It did not seem that they could possibly make any powerful and prolonged resistance to an invasion, but Marshal Foch planned his operations to meet the maximum strength the enemy might summon.

The resignation of Premier Orlando of Italy and his cabinet, it was feared, might have an embarrassing effect on the peace negotiations, as Orlando was a member of the council of four. Orlando had addressed the chamber of deputies in defense of the peace treaty and called for a vote of confidence, which was refused through the efforts of the socialists. The king reserved decision as to acceptance of the resignation.

The German peace envoys had an unpleasant time last week. On their departure from Versailles with the final draft of the treaty they were assailed by a mob and several of them were injured by thrown stones—an unfortunate occurrence for which the French authorities made ample apology. No sooner had the envoys reached Weimar than some sixty Spartacan prisoners, released from the jail there, attacked the castle where the members of the government live. It was their intention, apparently, to seize Ebert, Scheidemann and Noske, but they made so much noise that the surprise assault failed and the troops drove off the Spartacans. The Germans considered this occurrence more important than it appeared to be on the surface.

The Turkish peace mission was received informally by the council of ten at the Quai d'Orsay and its members set forth the Turkish situation. They asserted Turkey was forced into the war by the Young Turks, the former German emperor and Russia's desire to grab Constantinople and that the Turkish people were not responsible for it. The grand vizier pleaded for the preservation of Turkey intact and the withdrawal of Greek troops from Smyrna, saying that course alone could insure peace among 300,000,000 Mohammedans throughout the world. The council gave no intimation of its intentions, but it has been generally admitted that the empire of the sultan is to be dismembered.

Chancellor Renner submitted to the allied delegates his detailed objections to the terms imposed on Austria, protesting especially against the alleged "injustice which menaces 4,500,000 German Austrians," and against the setting up of a number of new states in Europe which he says will create another hotbed of war such as the Balkans have been.

There was some improvement in the bolshevik situation and consequently less apprehension on the part of the peace conference. A national congress of Hungarian soviets, over which Bela Kun presided, appealed to the French proletariat to aid Hungary and Russia in their "revolution for liberty." The progress of the Hungarian communist troops against the Czechs and Rumanians was checked, and the reports from Russia contained no alarming news. The White Guards that are moving on Petrograd succeeded in destroying an important fort across the bay from Kronstadt, and again it was reported that the bolsheviks were preparing to evacuate Petrograd.

Senator Knox's resolution designed to separate the peace treaty from the League of Nations covenant was the subject of hot debate in the senate, Mr. Knox himself leading the way in a speech that was forcible and impressive, whatever one may think of the correctness of his views. He attacked the covenant as "destructive of human progress and liberty," citing especially "the perilous provisions embodied in article 10 which are designed to fix through all time—and merit is made of this purpose of the provision—the boundaries set up by the treaty of peace."

Senator McCumber of North Dakota,

Republican, ably led the defenders of the league and bitterly criticized his party colleagues for conducting what he characterized as a campaign of misrepresentation and distortion. He admitted the covenant is not perfect, but vigorously denied that it discriminates against us or imposes on us any obligation or burden that is not equally borne by every other nation.

It was predicted in Washington that the Knox resolution would be defeated but that it would receive enough votes to show that the treaty and covenant together could not be ratified by the senate. President Wilson's announced plan of making a speaking tour in support of the league is not approved by many of the Democratic leaders, who say that he will thus give the Republicans an opportunity to make the league an issue before the people. But Mr. Wilson, as well as a great many other very well posted persons, believe firmly that a vast majority of the American people want the league covenant ratified so he does not fear an appeal to them on that issue.

Once again American troops have been sent across the Mexican border because of the action of the Villistas, and this time the latter were quickly attacked and as quickly put to flight. The rebels had invested Juarez and, as on former occasions, some of their bullets landed in El Paso, Tex. Several Americans were killed and wounded and our soldiers got into action instantly. After the artillery had rained shrapnel on the Villa forces the infantry rushed across the international bridge and drove them from their trenches, and the cavalry pursued them for several miles. The Mexican authorities were assured that this was not to be taken as an invasion, and indeed the Americans returned to their own side of the river within a few hours. At first President Carranza, through his special envoy at Washington, protested against the action, but next day the Mexican government announced that it considered the incident closed. Whether Pancho Villa also would so consider it was another matter. All along the border there was fear lest he attempt reprisal and American troops were hurriedly placed at the points that were considered threatened.

Of course the senate took a whack at this affair and the opponents of the administration severely criticized it for its general Mexican policy, which, Senator Fall asserted, was to support the weak Carranza government without protecting the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico.

The week opened with the great news of the successful nonstop flight across the Atlantic by Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown in the Vickers-Vimy bombing plane. It was a wonderful achievement and all the world joined in praise of the courage and skill of the bold aviators. Most of the way from Newfoundland to Ireland they flew through fog and drizzle, yet they made the 1,960 land miles in the remarkable time of 16 hours and 12 minutes.

Despite the big demonstration by the American Federation of Labor, congress will not sanction a modification of the wartime prohibition law to permit the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines from July 1 until national prohibition goes into effect next January. This was made certain when the senate by a vote of 55 to 11 killed a rider to this effect which Senator Phelan wanted to attach to the agricultural appropriation bill. Action by President Wilson is the only remaining hope of the wets and it is slender.

The A. F. of L. busied itself with several big matters last week. For instance, it butted into the Irish muddle with a resolution favoring the "Free Irish," and it also swatted the radical elements within itself by refusing to adopt a resolution for the initiative and referendum within the ranks of organized labor and defeating another resolution for the recognition of soviet Russia. Also it rejected the proposed general strike on July 4 in behalf of Tom Mooney. Then Postmaster General Burleson came up for discussion and as the poor man had no friend in the convention a resolution was adopted asking the president to remove him because of his "labor policy."

## ENEMY SINKS FLEET

GERMAN SHIPS INTERNED BY ALLIES DESTROYED BY CREW.

### TOWN WIPED OUT BY TORNADO

Fergus Falls, Minn., in Path of Twister—Hundreds Killed and Large Number Injured.

London, June 24.—The German officers and sailors forming the compliments of the German ships interned at Scapa Flow sank most of their fleet last Saturday. All the big ships, the battleships and battle cruisers, excepting the Baden, and numerous smaller craft, were sunk, while others went ashore in a half sunken condition. Eighteen destroyers were benched by tugs; four still are afloat, while the remainder went under.

The wholesale sinking of the German ships, which were surrendered under the terms of the armistice, was carefully arranged by officers and crews. All explosives had been removed and therefore the only means of destroying the fleet was by opening the sea cocks. The ships went down slowly, with the German flag, which the crews had hoisted, showing at the mast heads.

The crews, composed entirely of Germans, under the terms of the armistice, which did not permit of British guards aboard, took to the boats when the vessels began to settle. While making for the shore the boats were challenged and called upon to surrender. Some of them ignored the summons and were fired upon, a few casualties resulting.

The admiralty at first denied the report but later confirmed it and issued an official statement. The German officers and crews have been made prisoners. None of the officials would offer an opinion as to how they are to be dealt with.

### Tornado Wipes Out Town.

St. Paul, Minn., June 24.—Between three and four hundred persons lost their lives as the result of a tornado that literally destroyed a greater portion of Fergus Falls, Minn., Sunday evening, according to first reports of the disaster received here. Many score were injured, some seriously. The storm struck the city about 7 o'clock, destroying among other buildings, the Grand hotel, in which it is believed seventy-five persons were trapped when the structure collapsed.

Seven hundred houses and other buildings were destroyed by the storm or by a fire which followed.

A Great Northern passenger train was blown from the track about six miles west of Fergus Falls, but early reports said only one passenger was injured.

Brainerd, Minn., residents saw the storm sweeping in a northeasterly direction, passing over several towns after its destruction at Fergus Falls; but no other towns in that vicinity reported serious damage.

For the past few days several sections of the state have reported severe electrical and rainstorms, and the upper Minnesota river valley was visited by a flood which caused half a million dollars' damage to towns along the river.

### Sanctions New Hun Cabinet.

Berlin, June 23.—Following the vote of the national assembly Sunday to sign the peace treaty, a vote of confidence was given the new Herr Bauer ministry. On the question of signing the treaty 68 members abstained from voting. Other members of the new German cabinet which was organized after the fall of the Schiedeman ministry are:

Minister of Finance and Vice Premier—Mathias Erzberger.  
Minister of Economics—Herr Wisell.

Minister of Labor—Herr Schlicke.  
Minister of the Treasury—Herr Meyer.

Minister of Post and Telegraphs—Herr Giesberts.  
Chief of the Colonial Office—Dr. Boll.

Minister of National Defense—Gustav Noske.  
Minister of Food—Dr. Schmidt.

No appointment has been made to the ministry of justice. Herr Meyer, the new head of the treasury department, is a native of Kautheuren, Bavaria.

### Winnipeg Under Martial Law.

Winnipeg, June 24.—Winnipeg, strike-torn since May 15, is under martial law. After fighting between thousands of strikers and the city and provincial police, in which one man was killed, another injured, probably fatally, and more than a score hurt, Mayor Charles F. Gray formally turned over the city to the protection of federal military forces.

### Abandon Plan to Vote on League.

Washington, June 24.—Senate leaders opposing the league of nations abandoned their plan to try for a test vote in the immediate future on the Knox resolution and turned their attention to crystallizing sentiment behind Elinor Root's proposal that the league covenant be ratified with reservations. The decision was taken as a forecast that the league fight would remain in a quiescent state during the present week and probably until the treaty is submitted for ratification, about two weeks hence.